





## THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

Christmas is over and gone; its joy is passed away. The old year is dead; a year of sorrow is buried—a year of sorrow to every Southern man. Does he regret it? No. Would he wish it back? No. Why should he? Another year is born. Its birth has been heralded with peals of joy-bells throughout the Northern States. Has it been rung in with the acclamations of eight million of politically down-trodden people? No. Will it bring gladness to every heart in Southland? No. What say they in the North?

Our impoverished people have had, and have still, to struggle for the maintenance of existence; to rebuild their once smiling dwellings, which in ruins stood in blackened columns against an adverse sky. With stout hearts, and with a determination unyielding by any nation, ancient or modern, they have gone to work, and performed prodigies. They looked on in silent amazement during the now closed year, bereft of every right that makes manhood man, at factions quarreling over their prostrate, chivalrous land. Not content with legislating them out of their birthright—that bequeathed to them by WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and JACKSON—they continue their sectarian fanaticism, and with a brutality that made of Poland a fragmentary people, and Ireland the enslaved and the scorned of ages; endeavor still to rob them of what yet remains untarnished and undefiled—their honor. They will say we have forfeited everything by waging a hopeless war against the General Government. That is, we have lost, or will lose everything unless we become Radicals. They said we could not leave the Union, and that for the perpetuity of the Union was the war inaugurated. From their own mouths do we condemn them. When in all faith, all honesty and intention, we throw down our arms—when we saw a further resistance hopeless—we accepted their conditions, and returned to venture again a common fortune under a common flag. With one sweep of the pen our slaves were liberated, the fortune of war, and not the humane feeling of the Northern populace for that class of people. The Executive and the General Congress began a dispute over our mangled land. Come to our arms, ye estranged brothers of ours, were no longer in their speeches; but, *avant!*—stand back; you have not one word to say. You are conquered. We will do to you as we please. Oh, how magnanimous! how generous! how just! How like old DANIEL WEBSTER, who could say, in all the fullness of a patriotic heart: "Justice is the great interest of man on earth. It is the light which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Where her temple stands, and so long as it is daily honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and improvement and progress of our race." Read that, you beguilers of men. Read that, you legislators of the nation. Do justice to us if you want the ligament of fraternity again to be inscribed on the national banner. Do justice to us if you wish us to be an integral part of the nation. Do justice to us if you desire eight millions of men to inscribe again their names on the portal of the shrine of American liberty.

You say we have ruled the country in the past. You say you have ground us to dust. Do you fear us? Are you afraid to trust us? We have no legions in the field. We have no veterans to confront your battalions. They are scattered. They are trying to keep their poor families from starving. They are rebuilding their dismantled dwellings. They are tilling their deserted fields, and replacing burnt fences. Remember days gone away. When Pennsylvania rose in opposition to the Execlive law—who was in power? The Southern States. When she insulted United States officers, and drove them from her borders, and menaced them with death, thus rejecting the authority of Congress, and falling back on what she thought was her original right, that of withdrawing at will from the Confederation, did those States in power, when they quelled her insurrection, enact laws for her internal welfare, or dissolution? Think of that, Pennsylvania. Your great Commoner to-day is trying to enact a law that will make the very Hell turn pale and hiss forth, "O!"

"The swelling spleen, and phrenzy raging fire, The shaking spleen, and Saint Francis fire," he showers on the South." But Pennsylvania has spoken. The dog is dead. His mouth is toothless. He has the harmless grin glibbing in and out, throwing to the winds its harmless venom. Good! Pennsylvania, you are not altogether bereft of reason.

And you, too, Massachusetts, remember December, 1786. What did you do then? You, too, arose in a more formidable insurrection, and in open contest under a Constitutional officer defied the Union, defied the Government. You refused to pay debts incurred by the war which gave you freedom from British thralldom. Shays was a saint, then; Sumner and Wilson are your saints to-day, dispensing your saintly doctrine. How were you treated? When Lincoln routed your forces in the field, was a reconstruction bill framed for you? Did the Southern States interfere with your internal and peculiar laws? Did they send you degenerate sons to add insult to injury. But enough. "Old times are gone, old manners changed," and the poor South is down, down, and kept down by the very people who owe her most.

You say we are down and you will keep us down. Do you think you can do it by foisting upon us slaves and hirelings for rulers? We give you credit for more men of sight into the future. A few years will see us rule politically over these upstarts of greatness that at present overrun our land. We concede this though the reconstruction bill go on. Why, then, are you so silly as to bring up that plea—you can't trust us. It is absurdity itself. We ask nothing from a you as an New Year offering, but simple justice. Fight no longer

over the down-trodden South. Be no longer the two Indian chiefs quarreling to see who will have the honor of restoring the beautiful maid to her lover. Tomahawk no longer the sunny South. Between both branches of the rulers of the nation she has been rendered more deplorable, more full of misery than when her armies surrendered to Grant and Sherman. Had a fair, unequivocal understanding been adopted; had a good measure of patriotism filled the bosoms of legislators, and not hatred, jealousy, and uncharitableness, the land which now groans, and is financially and commercially paralyzed, would be resurrected, vigorous and rejoicing on the highway to prosperity.

The frowns of Heaven, which have sent us unpropitious seasons—the curse of man, which has rendered our laborers worthless—the injustice of Congress, which has heaped burdens upon our productions—have left us almost helpless. The dearth of provisions, the absolute want for the veriest necessities of life during the earlier months of the New Year, will lead additional sufferings to our section. Those whose means of industry have supplied their store-houses will be in peril of its loss, often at the expense of their lives by the hands of the vicious needing bread. We are not, therefore, prepared to do without the protection of the military. Federal soldiers, acting under the orders of officers and gentlemen, could exercise authority and protect the peaceful, when the efforts of local police would be injuriously misinterpreted by the evil disposed. And in this connection, it gives us pleasure to state that military aid, under the administration of our present Post Commander, has been marked by a spirit of justice and decision which has insured to the general welfare, and has established for him a reputation which must be dear to a true soldier—one who loves his flag and his country, and honors truth and justice.

In gloom, in despondency, in material prostration, in absolute want, the South to-day heralds the New Year. National injustice has ruined one section, and is fast laying its blighting hands upon the other. In the very frenzy of despair our people appeal to the free whites of the North to stay the red right hand of party despotism and national injustice. In the grave of the dead year let us bury the sectional animosities which have delayed reconstruction and checked reconciliation. Let us borrow hope from the fraternal obligations which the Northern States have offered upon their political altars, trusting that the solemn dirges which announce the death of the year may also be the grand requiems over the grave of sectional hate and national injustice.

We hope for a brighter prospect for the South than that which now seems to fill her horizon. When the year, born to-day, is about to close, may smiling peace and plenty be broadcast over the entire length and breadth of the land.

## Co-Operation Societies.

In such weather as this our thoughts are turned to the suffering and the needy, and to devising means for their future and permanent welfare. The Southern people are poor. The land-owners, whose broad acres are unprofitable; the industrious mechanic, whose laborers furnish his family with a bare support; the freedman, who has spurned employment for politics, all alike suffer from the prostration of the country. But with these necessities also come efforts to ameliorate our condition, and in many communities steps are being taken to resort to the great social principle which is now making itself felt all over Europe, but which formerly was unknown in the midst of our abundance.

In union there is strength, a truism not more forcibly realized than in the power of co-operative effort to accomplish ends. Mere combinations lead to ill-feeling and open opposition, too frequently resulting in loss of time and money. They are industrial tyrants, reducing the quick and intelligent mechanic to the level of his lazy and dull companion. Co-operation, however, is only an effort to give association, and therefore power to the capital of working men, and by its successful employment supply the wants of members of co-operation societies, and not compel these members to depend upon the expensive capital of others.

In order that our industrious population, upon whom the present deplorable condition of the country bears most heavily, and who are not yet fully aroused to the necessity, possibly to the importance, of co-operation, may learn something of what combined effort has done elsewhere, we compile a brief statement as to the workings of such associations in Europe.

The first fruit of co-operation in Europe was seen in associations which had for their end the reduction of household expenses and at the same time to call forth those habits of economy, system and foresight which contribute so largely to the happiness of a family. They aim at an increase of material comfort by reducing the expenses of house-keeping, but they propose also to improve domestic habits and through them the well-being of all their members. The first society formed for the purpose became known as the Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale, the oldest and now the most prosperous of all such associations. Rochdale is a town of some forty thousand inhabitants near Manchester, in England, well-known because it gave birth to Bright, and is represented in Parliament by Cobden. The great socialist, Robert Owen, began here his remarkable though sterile career as a social reformer, but the intelligent flannel-weavers of that town, who constitute the active part of the inhabitants, soon saw the flaw in his plans, and shrank from the abnegation of property, the idea of communism, and the denial of individual responsibility on which he based his schemes. They next fell into a no less grievous error; believing themselves underpaid by their employers they tried strikes. They were conquered, and now they turn in the right direction, and falling to obtain higher wages, they asked themselves if they could not better their condition by reduc-

ing their expenses. They determined to try; they bought a wretched little shop in a lonely lane, they scraped together a few pounds, laid them out in the purchase of simple supplies by the quantity, and at a certain hour of the night, after their work was done, they distributed them among the contributors. On the first of November, 1844, twenty-eight subscribers formed the society, and bound themselves to pay two pence a week; the experiment succeeded, and to-day, after an existence of twenty-two years, they own a capital of more than two hundred thousand dollars, do business for six times as much, and distribute annually enormous dividends, generally amounting to fifty per cent. But their success is only partly expressed by the sums they control. They have accomplished a variety of additional and most important purposes.

They keep immense stores of provisions and of clothing, bought at wholesale prices from the first producer; they build and buy houses for their members, giving to the purchaser a long credit; they undertake the manufacture of certain articles designed by the society in public workshops, where members who are thrown out of employment can always find work and pay for their labor; they have been able to purchase land in order to provide for men unfit for factory work and to procure votes—land in England depend partially on landed property—for the support of their interests, and they have even succeeded in obtaining a surplus for the establishment of free schools and public halls, in which libraries are kept, lectures are delivered and social intercourse may be had, free of charge, by all the members.

To crown the noble work, they have adopted the principle of brotherly assistance to all similar institutions, and have not only never yet refused it to those who were in need, but have actually bestowed their liberality spontaneously upon outsiders, as when they presented the city council of Rochdale with the necessary funds for the erection of a public fountain. The one thing they have failed in was the proposed establishment of a common hotel on temperance principles.

Besides these direct purposes of the association, however, there were other advantages of no small importance which they obtained incidentally. Thus they were led by their desire for good bread to erect a model mill for the manufacture of good flour. It cost an enormous sum, but is now a source of great profit, as their flour is sold everywhere at a high price. They founded a cotton factory of their own, and this is now the principal establishment in Rochdale.

Their success led to the establishment of similar societies all over England, and already in 1863 there were nearly four hundred officially reported, leaving out, no doubt, a large number not registered, as the report was voluntary. In France also the example has been followed, and the silk weavers of Lyons, for instance, have not only numerous and thriving societies of this kind, but they actually own the largest and most profitable stores in that great city, and derive from their sales an immense profit. In Grenoble truly wonderful results have been obtained. The society there is free to every one; the laborer buys with his small earnings markers representing so much food, which he can either carry home or consume in the localities of the society, but in order to encourage his taking his meals with his family, he pays only half as much for what he takes away. The society furnishes him with nearly two pints of soup, a ration of meat (four ounces), a large supply of vegetables, nearly half a pint of wine, four ounces of bread and a small quantity of cheese and dried fruit for—exactly fourteen cents! The result is, that not workmen only, but literally men of all professions, from the humblest weaver to the priest of the parish, and the professor of the University, avail themselves of these great advantages. Similar results have been obtained in Germany in spite of the great difficulty with which all such enterprises have to contend there on account of the inevitable interference and strict control of the government, which naturally interferes seriously with the free movements of such societies.

## The University.

We publish the report of the Committee of Trustees, who were requested to investigate the condition of the University and suggest such reforms in its educational management as they might deem necessary. There can be, or at least there should be, few subjects of more interest to the people of North Carolina than the welfare and prosperity of the State University. Much of the past proud history of the State; much of the worth, intelligence and refinement of the present day, is owing to the beneficial influence of this grand old institution—this nourishing mother of literature and learning. Her good auspices have also left their impress upon the men and institutions of other States.

The report which we publish to-day was adopted by the Trustees, at their recent meeting, though its provisions will not go into operation until the commencement of the next collegiate year in June, 1868, at which time the University will be further reorganized by the election of a full corps of Professors.

This latter, after all, is at present the important matter to be decided, and one which the people of the State, through the press, should consider. The personnel of the Faculty, and especially as to the individual who shall occupy the Presidency, has more to do with the immediate prosperity of the University than all others—it is the one practical issue. Any and all to be chosen must be competent. That is not a question to be considered, but follows as a matter of course. But there must be something more than mere capacity. Many persons capable of taking charge of Washington College could have been found, but how many could have been chosen, who in two short years would have rescued its fallen fortunes and made it one of the most prosperous schools in the United States—how many could have brought under its curriculum a number of students equal to, if not greater than, any similar institution in the South. Its course of instruction is not more perfect, its Pro-

fessors are not more learned, its organization is not more complete, or its endowment more princely, but it is the great name of its distinguished President which gives it its unparalleled success. Its prosperity is the homage paid by Southern hearts to the character and deeds of General LEE.

Others can be found whose worth, character and honorable bearing have endeared them to the South—whose intelligence and attainments recommend them for position, whose moral and social standing make them peculiarly fitted to have the charge of youths—whose examples of patriotism and manliness have won the sympathy of our people, and whose names would prove a "tower of strength" to our University.

Let us, then, interest ourselves to call the importance of this fact to the attention of the Trustees. Let us suggest the names of suitable persons and canvass their merits, so that when the elections take place, those who have it in keeping may not be entirely ignorant of the wishes of the people.

## The Victims of Seward's Little Bell.

There is to be a meeting in the City of New York, on the 22d of February, which must excite great interest throughout the country. It is to be composed of the victims of the arbitrary and despotic power which Secretaries SEWARD and STANTON wielded during the war. It is said that this meeting will be largely attended, as many have already announced their intention of being present. They embrace, says a correspondent of the Boston Post, Governors of States, Senators, members of Congress, clergymen, doctors and lawyers, and the Convention will represent as much intellect as ever assembled in the United States Congress. Among those who will certainly be present are Gov. Wall, of New Jersey, Governors Lowe and Pratt, of Maryland, Gov. Morehead, Gen. Blackwell and Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, George W. Jones, D. A. Mahony and Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, Messrs. Milligan, Bowles and Horsey, of Indiana, Algernon S. Sullivan and James A. McMahesters, of New York, a number of clergymen and lawyers of Missouri, besides hundreds of prominent citizens of every State in which the tinkle of Mr. Seward's bell could be heard during the war. Every State from Maine to California (those which formed the Confederacy excepted) will be represented. It is understood the Convention will not take any action whatever on the question of the next Presidency, but confine itself strictly to the main object for which it has been called—to assert the supremacy of Constitutional principles, denounce the arbitrary acts of the last Administration and the efforts of the Radical party to Africanize the country, and afford the victims of Seward's little bell an opportunity to become personally acquainted with each other.

## Ohio Politics.

The recent melancholy death of Hon. C. L. HAMILTON, at the hands of his machine son, leaves a vacancy in the Eighth Ohio Congressional District, to supply which the Governor will, at an early day, issue a writ of election. The occasion of this special election will be one of great political interest and significance, and will demonstrate how far the reaction has fallen and real and whether the revolution yet continues. In 1866 Mr. HAMILTON was elected by 1,852 majority. At the election last Fall for Governor, while the District gave evidence of a response to the great political revolution, the Radicals carried it by the reduced majority of 247. It however gave a majority of 1,932 against the negro suffrage scheme at the same time. The Radicals claim the District as certain, but their meagre majority is enough to inspire their opponents with hopes of victory. As this is one of the nine Congressional Districts in the State which remained in possession of the Radicals, the contest will be exciting, and its results may give some foreshadowing of the voice of Ohio in the important election next November.

## Important Movement.

A call is published in the Richmond papers, signed by the leading professional and business men of that city, for a public meeting to adopt measures to encourage immigration from abroad. Dr. OLIVER, a gentleman from Scotland, now in Virginia for the purpose of ascertaining the inducements to emigration from his country, will be present to give and receive information.

We trust this meeting will result in something practical. Without immigration, labor and capital, this Southern country can never recover from its prostration, and that particular section which first acts upon this fact will first realize the benefits to be derived. We hope ere long that our own immediate people will wake up to the vital importance of this question, and take steps to inaugurate a movement that alone can bring us renewed and certain prosperity.

## OUR PITT COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

## Murder by an Armed Mob.

FAULKLAND, PITT Co., N. C., Dec. 24, 1867.

Editors Journal.—To the long list of murders and outrages that have recently occurred in different localities, we have to add that of Mr. Willis Briley, a quiet, offensive man, living in the neighborhood of Ballard's Store, in this county. Mr. B. was brutally murdered in his own house early in the night of the 23d instant. He was shot down dead in the presence of his wife and children. The mob that committed this heinous deed is said to have consisted of about thirty mounted men. Who they were or where they came from is only a matter of conjecture so far. The same party attempted the murder of other citizens living near Mr. Briley's, but they succeeded in making their escape. We presume the proper authorities will make every effort to ferret out the violators of the laws of our country and of God. The cold blooded and heartless murder of such an innocent, harmless old man as Mr. Briley, has awakened general alarm and indignation, and we trust intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood. There are various theories about it in regard to the murder, but we forbear comment, as we are not satisfied which is the correct one.

Yours, &c., R. W. J.

## From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## Report of the Special Committee on Matters Connected with the University.

To the Trustees of the University of N. C.

The committee to whom was referred the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is deemed expedient to make thorough changes in the course of studies and mode of government of the University, to the end that increased facilities may be afforded for the complete education of the youth, and that the standard of scholarship may be elevated;

Resolved, 1st. That a committee of five members of this Board be instructed to prepare and report to this Board at its next annual meeting, to be held on the 10th day of December, 1867, a scheme of instruction and government for the University, embodying as near as may be what is commonly called the "University or elective system," with provisions for enforcing higher qualifications for admission and graduation.

Resolved, 2d. That said committee report further a scheme carrying into effect the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, donating Land scrip for the purpose of providing Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, the portion devoted to this State having been transferred to this University by the act of Congress.

In performance of their duty, instructed the undersigned to submit the following report on behalf of a majority of the Committee:

The committee, in order more understandingly to perform their duty, requested the co-operation and aid of the officers of the University, as well as other eminent scholars and teachers in this and other States. They acknowledge with thanks, many valuable suggestions by President Smith, Dr. McGuffey, Dr. Woolsey, Prof. Messrs. John Wilson, Wm. Bligh, Jam and Horner, and they are particularly indebted to Prof. John B. Minor, of the University of Virginia, Prof. Charles Phillips, of our University, and Messrs W. J. Martin and A. D. Hepburn, late Professors therein, for invaluable assistance furnished by their able and judicious suggestions for University reform submitted by them.

In addition to this, examination was made of the catalogues of the leading Colleges of the country, as well as of the reports and essays of many eminent educators of the age.

The first resolution requires, 1st. That the scheme of instruction reported shall embody, as near as may be, the University or Elective System.

2d. That such changes shall be suggested in the present mode of government as will be required by the new system.

Very dim and often erroneous notions appear to prevail in the public mind as to what constitutes a University or Elective System. Whether that or the curriculum system has greater merits is one of the unsettled controversies of the day. Able pamphlets have been written by Dr. Barnard, Dr. Manly, and others, in favor of the curriculum, while the superiority of the other is advocated by Messrs. Emerson, Dr. Wayland, and other thoughtful and successful instructors. Most of the arguments seem directed against or in favor of the particular forms of government and instruction existing at the German or the English Universities or at the University of Virginia. To understand the subject, therefore, it is necessary to enquire, what constitutes the essential difference between the two systems, and what are their accidents merely.

In the Universities of Germany, instruction is imparted entirely by lectures. No examination is made of the student preliminary to admission. No surveillance is exercised over his conduct, by the authorities of the University. They enter the University when of mature age, generally twenty years old, and incited by the desire of the diploma, or by the love of learning, many make extraordinary attainments. This system of the German Universities, without the advantage of the previous training of the Gymnasias, prevails at the principal medical schools of this country. The instruction is imparted by lectures. Professors making no systematic examination of the qualifications of students until a diploma is applied for, when their attainments are severely tested. The *esprit du corps* of the medical profession, aided by the intelligent appreciation of the people, and in North Carolina and perhaps elsewhere, the law of the land, places the possessor of these diplomas on a higher footing than other practitioners. It is believed that the average industry of medical students is perhaps unexampled at institutions not having this advantage.

In the existing condition of education in our country, the German system cannot be adopted in our literary institutions. A University, to which those desiring for knowledge, after having been properly trained elsewhere, may resort for researches in the highest departments of science, where men of mature age and well disciplined minds will seek to enlarge and develop their acquisitions, may and will probably hereafter be demanded, but the academic needs of enlightened culture, but present those who resort to our colleges for instruction will be found of slender attainments and of immature minds, and need to be drilled in the elements of learning.

Nor is it probable that it was intended that the committee should report a scheme analogous to that of the great Universities of England. Those corporations are communities of colleges, (Oxford having 18 and Cambridge having 17) teaching the same branches, but the Universities teach nothing. Their main duty is to confer degrees on those presented for that purpose by the Colleges.

Our University is analogous to one of these Colleges. If the proper funds were at hand, it would not be difficult to organize, as is now being attempted by the University of Kentucky, under the inspiring energy of John B. Bauman, an Institution formed of a group of Colleges, each with its corps of instructors, carrying out its peculiar mission, devoted to its speciality, and each contributing to a common head—the University. But we are not content with smaller things. Our Institution is not now, nor is it likely to have, the means to carry out such lofty conceptions. We cannot attempt to imitate Oxford or Cambridge.

Nor do the committee feel obliged by the terms of the resolution defining their duty, to report all the peculiar features of the University of Virginia, an Institution probably better known than any other except our own to the people of this State, and which affords more liberty of election than is usual in the older Colleges of this country. The University of Virginia was designed by Mr. Jefferson to assimilate the German Universities. Successive changes have been made since its foundation, to adapt it to the wants of this country. The Institution is a useful one and has turned out many excellent scholars. But the committee prefer, instead of making a simple copy of peculiarities of any College, to scrutinize the features of all and to adopt such as appear to them best suited to carry out the objects of the Trustees.

Many usages existing at one institution or another, by many supposed to distinguish one system from another, are, in fact, not at all essential properties of either, it may be useful to mention the most prominent of these:

1st. Instructing instruction by lectures, instead of, or in conjunction with, text books, is not peculiar to the University system. It may belong to the curriculum as well.

2d. Examinations of applicants for admission, and requisition of certain attainments for entering the University, may be common to both.

3d. In both a wide range of attainments may be required as a condition precedent to obtaining the honors of the Institution. So that a symmetrical education may be reached in either system.

4th. Distinction in scholarship, prizes and fellowships, may be awarded under both systems.

5th. Election of a narrow course of studies, by those not desirous of competing for distinction or degrees, is common to both.

6th. Surveillance over the conduct of under-graduates may as well exist in one system as in the other.

7th. So, too, a curriculum may be "elective." By the use of parallel and equivalent courses, and by arranging that the retention of two consecutive classes shall not be simultaneous, a large liberty of choice of studies may be had. This, has, to some extent, existed in our University, and by its use is now at Harvard. Thus a degree conferred on a particular amount of knowledge, although the kind of knowledge may differ in particular instances.

8th. So, also, a permanent President or temporary Chairman may be employed in both systems.

These points, sometimes urged as objections, sometimes as recommendations of one system or the other, viz: Instruction by lectures, preliminary examinations, requirement of a wide range of study for graduation, the conferring of distinctions, the admission of irregular students, whole-school discipline of students, and some liberty of election in studies, may be and are committee think should be adopted in all systems.

The essential differences between the two systems seem to be as follows: In the University the four years curriculum and the regular progression of classes are abandoned. The College is divided into independent schools, each Professor, subject to the control of the Trustees, supreme in his own department, solely responsible for the instruction therein, and solely vested with the power of conferring degrees therein. Opportunity is given to learn all branches of knowledge, and inducements are offered to lure students to strive for them all. But while such is the force of the University, the means are afforded, and inducements extended, to those desiring from necessity or choice to become students in particular departments. Diplomas are conferred in each school, and thus partial students are made more respectable.

A portion of the committee think this system has advantage over the curriculum for several reasons:

1st. The independent school system offers peculiar facilities for the education of those desirous of scientific instruction in Agriculture, Engineering, Mining and other callings especially in demand in this country of vast undeveloped resources.

2d. The present curriculum is so crowded with different branches of learning it is impossible thoroughly to teach one without encroaching on others. For example, in our four years course Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric and English language and Literature have only about 111 hours or about 37 days of three hours each. To applied Mathematics, including Mechanics, Hydraulics, Electricity, Optics, &c., are given 145 hours or 48 days. The great sciences of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, have only 244 hours or 81 days, while the Ancient Languages have 740 hours, 246 days, or one-third more than all combined. Zoology, Botany, Physiology, &c., are not taught at all. Even in the natural sciences the department should be equalized, it would still be impossible to impart much more than an elementary knowledge of either.

The system of independent schools is capable of much more thorough and exhaustive instruction, while it admits of far greater expansion. New schools can be added from time to time, as new sciences spring up, without interfering with those already in existence.

3d. Those familiar with our University will remember that there are four general classes of students who resort there:

1st. Those who become regular students, and from poverty or anxiety to engage in business pursuits, or to obtain leave the institution before graduation.

2d. Those who, from one-half to two-thirds of the whole number matriculating.

3d. Those who, from whom or with a view of hastening more rapidly to professional or other pursuits, take only a partial course. These, called at Chapel Hill "Irregulars" or "Militia," are not regular students, but are not to be despised, that there are sciences of which they are ignorant. They often in after years become fast friends of education and patrons of institutions of learning.

4th. The last class consists of those regular students who make good use of their time and earn their diplomas, most of them coming with distinction. These derive lasting and solid benefit from their College course.

Now it seems evident that the system of independent schools is of great advantage to the first and second classes, as those whose necessities compel them to hasten to the business of life have more abundant opportunities of devoting themselves to such special studies as will aid them in their future business. Their minds will become better disciplined by interested application in those departments which are suitable to their wants and tastes, especially as they are stimulated by the hope of attaining a degree in their chosen studies. And it must be remembered that the first class, leaving College before the Junior or Senior years, lose, in the curriculum, nearly all the branches not taught in the lower classes. They go into the world almost without knowing the names of some of the most important sciences.

Nor is it perceived that the fourth class will be injured by the change. They have similar aids and similar inducements to obtain a complete education. Indeed, it is contended that greater attainments in scholarship can be demanded, because the efforts of Professors to maintain high standards in their departments will not be thwarted by the desire of the authorities of the institution to continue the regular progression of the classes.

And with regard to the third class, its members, generally, will learn as little in one system as in the other. It is possible, stimulated to greater zeal by the pecuniary liabilities of the University system, presented to be mentioned, will infuse, even into the listless brains of this third class, some desire to learn.

4th. No plan can be successful without the proper men to administer it. Teachers

of energy and skill, full of enthusiasm for acquiring and imparting knowledge, and inspire similar qualities in their pupils, and influence the action of College authorities. They will, by intelligent strivings to work out their noble mission, supply deficiencies and mould towards perfection any system however adapted in its inception to accomplish its task.

But teachers are not devoid of the ordinary infirmities of human nature. Like other men, most of them need some stimulus in addition to sense of duty to prevent their recitations to degenerate into monotonous routine. They must generally have tangible fruits of their labors to restrain them from diverting to other pursuits the talents which of right belong to the University.

It is claimed that the University system supplies this needed stimulus to a much greater degree than the curriculum.

In the first place, having greater control over his own time, the Professor in the one receives the praise or blame for successful or unsuccessful exertions. His emulation is excited to create and maintain a reputation for his school.

In the next place the authorities of the institution have the opportunity to apply one of the strongest motives, the desire of pecuniary reward. This may be and by giving the Professor the tuition fees required for admission into his school, and making him depend mainly on them for support. This arrangement is hardly possible in the curriculum system. Besides being the best it is suited to our present financial condition. The idea is not at all novel. It is put in practice in the German Universities with fine effect, some of the greatest and most popular Professors being supported entirely by their fees. It was advocated with great ability by Dr. Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations," has succeeded well in practice in this country and the experiment is worthy of trial in our own University.

First rate men should have emoluments such as first rate men obtain in other positions. Experience shows that the greatest stimulus to energy and zeal in all pursuits, is the hope of enjoying the profits, as well as the honor, of one's labors. Why should teachers be considered an exception to this rule? Prof. Minor, in many instances, has included, to say: "I regard this feature, together with its organization into distinct schools, as being the principal source of whatever success this institution has enjoyed. There has thereby been engendered a habit of zeal, diligence, enterprise and thoughtfulness, for the welfare of the institution, which has generally little to be desired of what those qualities could confer."

This organization into distinct schools and giving the Professors the fruits of their labors, borrowed by the University of Virginia from Europe, the Committee regards as the distinctive features of the University System, and proper to be adopted with us.

In order to increase and perpetuate the beneficial results to flow from the responsibilities devolved upon the Professors under this system and the rewards attainable by successful exertions, it is suggested that they shall have a concurrent voice with the Trustees in the management of the University. The knowledge of the need of the institution and their identity of interest with it will be guarantees that they may be safely entrusted with this power. As, however, the Charter of the University does not allow the Trustees thus to delegate their authority, it would certainly give to the Faculty, in many instances, and success in the curriculum system, in which the Professors have fixed salaries, which no exertion could increase, and only the most extraordinary ill conduct could take away, leads us to hope for still better results in the new system, where they have the strongest interest in the prosperity of the Institution.

The fear of many that this system will lead to the abandonment of the Ancient Languages and Mathematics, constitutes no solid objection, as they may and should be required for obtaining a degree. This degree should be made of real value by demanding a high order of qualifications for its attainment.

Distinctions, too, should be granted for superiority in scholarship, and measures taken by prizes and other substantial rewards and by publication of the names of successful candidates in the catalogue, as well as by prominence of positions awarded in the Commencement exercises, to induce young men to embrace all the advantages afforded by the University. It is claimed that by such provisions the advantages of both curriculum and University systems can be united.

The Committee likewise directed their attention to the distribution of hours assigned to the various departments taught at the University. It has been said, our University, as well as all the other Colleges of the United States, were mainly copied from Colleges composing the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which were originally framed for the education of priests.

Hence, as Dr. Wayland, in his report to the corporation of Brown University, shows we get the compulsory study of all the courses, the almost monopoly of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. As the changed circumstances of our people, struggling to develop the resources of a new country, have demanded, new subjects have been from time to time added; but no systematic attempt to adjust the relative importance of the various studies and the old has been heretofore made.

The result of these additions to an unchangeable four years course, has been a ludicrous disproportion between the time allotted to the various subjects taught.—The following list, furnished by Professor Phillips, shows the number of recitations in each department at Chapel Hill, the whole number being 2,639:

Greek,	370	18 per cent.
Latin,	370	18 "
Mod. Languages,	222	11 "
Pure Mathematics,	296	14 "
Applied Mathematics,	145	7 "
Chemistry,	145	7 "
Mineralogy,	244	12 "
Geology,	136	7 "
Political Economy,	136	7 "
Law,	111	5 "
Mental Philosophy,	111	5 "
Logic,	111	5 "
Rhetoric,	145	7 "
Bible,	145	7 "

In other words, notwithstanding all the time devoted to these subjects at our primary Academies, more than one-third of the student's time is spent in the dead languages; one-half in the languages (modern and ancient); three-fifths in languages and pure Mathematics; only one-fifth in Physics, wherein costly apparatus is necessary. In Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, where a lecturer is indispensable, only one-twentieth, and in Political Science, Law, Psychology and Rhetoric, all combined, only one-eighth of the time of the student is employed during the entire four years course. The English studies were assigned to the departments of Metaphysics, and allowed the student per week for one hour. At that time were attempted to be taught Logic, Psychology, Rhetoric, and the English Language and Literature.

This enormous disproportion which, until



prices at \$1 25, and from store in lots to suit at \$1 40? \$1 45? by basket of 36 lbs. to 40 lbs. There is a moderate supply in the hands of dealers, and only a retail quantity. We quote from store in the city as follows:—  
**WHEAT**—*Hard*—are in light supply, and we report at a moderate price. A lot of 100 bushels now sold on Tuesday at \$1 32 1/2 bushels. *Soft*—**Red**—For clean there is only a limited quantity, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote at 100 bushels at \$1 30 1/2 per bushel.  
**BARLEY**—Have no receipts or crop by the package. *Two-row*—are in moderate supply. *Three-row* is a fair stock of former arrivals on market, but a larger portion is of inferior quality and unsalable. We quote at 100 bushels as follows:—at \$1 25? \$1 20 for Northern, and \$1 60 to 100 lbs. for Eastern.  
**RYE**—are in moderate supply, and sell from wheat and store at \$1 80? \$1 50 per bushel.  
**OATS**—**LUMBER**—There is nothing of moment doing in the article and the following quotations, which are merely nominal:—  
*Pine* *Stems* *Saved Lumber*—*Cargo rates*—per

[illegible]

**POULTRY**—Is in moderate supply, and rules without change in price. Live fowls sold at 25¢/35¢ each; dressed, 18¢/25¢; turkeys, 25¢/35¢; geese, \$1.25/2.50/3.50; dressed, 10¢, 15¢/20¢ each.

**PROVISIONS**.—In the BACON market we have no change in price. In our remarks last week we stated that there was a shortage of hams, and it still there is no demand. We quote N. C. as nominal at 15¢/16¢ cents for hog round, and 18¢ and 19¢ for ham. There is no change in price. The corn and wheat supply, and in the absence of demand continues in good shape. The market for flour is quiet, and the market rules very dull. We quote from store at 12¢/13¢ cents for flours, 15¢ cents for extra, and 12¢/13¢ cents for middling. There is no change in quality.

**WHEAT**.—The LAND. There is a retail, and in North Carolina, and none on market. We quote at 12¢/13¢ cents. The supply of Northern is small, but sufficient for the demand. We quote from store at 13¢/14¢ cents 3/4 b., as in quality.

**CORN**.—There is a moderate supply of Northern on market, and a retail business doing well. We quote from store at quotations. There is no change in price. Corn is being brought in sparingly during the week, and sold from carts at prices ranging from 11 to 14¢.

**SALT**.—Remains without change in price. The

market is moderately supplied with former arrivals. The American business doing from stores at \$23@22 10 for Am. and \$22@23 20 for each at Liverpool pool, in lots as wanted.

**SUGAR.**—The market rules dull in the absence of any shipping demand, and it is difficult to effect sales. We quote Common at \$2 25@2 20 and Contract at \$2 25.

**TIMBER.**—The demand from millers has been limited during the week, and only a prime quality of white pine is in demand for the market, and only a few rats have changed hands at prices ranging within quotations in table.

**WHEAT.**—The market is firm at the advanced. We quote, prime and ash at \$3 25@3 20, oak \$3 15@3 24, and lightwood at \$3 10@3 15, per cask. Corn, No. 1, at \$1 15 per bush, and No. 2, at \$1 10, country produce arriving, and accordingly some difficulty is experienced in obtaining cargoes. See table for coxwaise rates, &c.

**Rates of Freight.**

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Credit, ad valorem, per bush	\$0 00 @ \$0 00	\$0 00 @ \$0 00
Tar, .....	\$0 00 @ \$0 00	\$0 00 @ \$0 00
Spice Turpentine, .....	\$0 00 @ \$0 00	\$0 00 @ \$0 85
Oil, .....	\$0 00 @ \$0 00	\$0 00 @ \$0 00
Cotton, .....	\$0 00 @ \$0 34	\$0 00 @ \$0 00
Coffee, .....	\$0 00 @ \$0 00	\$0 00 @ \$0 00
Flaxseed, .....	\$0 00 @ \$0 15	\$0 00 @ \$0 15
Flaxseed, .....	\$0 00 @ \$0 15	\$0 00 @ \$0 15

TO PHILADELPHIA.				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00	00	18	10
Tar,..... "	00	00	50	00
Distill. " "	00	00	50	00
Roasting " "	00	00	00	00
Rosin,..... "	00	00	00	00
Cotton,..... per lb.	00	00	12	00
Cotton Goods,..... per bale.	1 25	00	1 50	00
Shingles,..... "	00	00	12	00
Lumber,..... "	00	00	8 00	00
TO BALTIMORE.				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00	00	0 50	00
Tar,..... "	00	00	0 50	00
Spirits Turpentine, " "	00	00	80	00
Distill. " "	00	00	50	00
Rosin,..... "	00	00	50	00
Cotton,..... per lb.	00	00	12	00
Pea Nuts,..... "	00	00	12 50	00
TO BOSTON.				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00	00	00	00
Tar,..... "	00	00	00	00

Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @	1 00
Rosin, .....	0 00 @	0 00	0 00 @	75
Cotton, ..... per lb.	00 @	00	00 @	3
Pea Nuts, ..... per bush.	00 @	00	00 @	12

---

**WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.**

CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold, .....	1.30	1.34
Silver, .....	1.25	1.26
U. S. 3-30's, .....	1.04	60

exchange on Northern Cities, ..... 1/4 dis't

N. O. C. six per cent.	40	00
N. O. C. six per cent. Bonds.	60	00
Do. N. O. Bonds.	60	00
Do. New Bonds.	50	00
BANK NOTES.		
Buy. Sell	Buy. Sell	
Cape Fear.	25	00
Bank of N. C.	16	00
Farmers' Bank.	23	00
Merchants'.	24	00
Commercial.	25	00
Fayetteville.	22	00
Roxboro.	14	00
Wilmington.	25	00
Greensboro.	22	00
Thomasville.	14	00
Clarendon.	3	00
Yanceyville.	9	00
Thomasville.	60	00

**MARRIED.**

In the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, N. C., on Wednesday evening, December 25th, 1867, by the Rev. J. Monroe, Mr. THOMAS G. SMITH and Miss URSULA F. McNEILL, all of Richmond County.

At Montpelier, N. C., on Thursday evening, December 26th, 1867, by the Rev. J. Monroe, Dr. THOMAS M. WATSON, of Robeson County, and Miss CATHARINE W. JOHNSON, of Richmond County.

At Christ Church in Raleigh, 36th ult., at 1 o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. R. S. Mason, D.D., Mr. G. F. RYAN to Miss MARY G. LANIER.

**DIED.**

In this city, on the 28th December, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. LAWRENCE SPRINT, formerly of Perthshire, Scotland.

In this city at 1:15 o'clock, Wednesday, January 1st, 18-88, A. PAUL, infant son of A. Paul Repton, Jr., aged eight and a half days.

**VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.**

persons dwelling on purchase lands  
the heavy taxes will be paid by the land-  
able to do so. However, consisting of  
able to do so. There is a large quantity of prop-  
erty lands. There is among them a valuable prop-  
erty in Robertson county, known as the Crawford  
lands, a fine tract for a county place.  
William H. Peden, will be furnished by  
the following:  
WILLIAM N. PEEBES, Adm'r and  
ALFRED A. McROY, Com'r.  
april 26 178-22a-111

of his Scholarship and Department, made by the Faculty of the University of North Carolina, while he was a student of that Institution.

Addressed the subscriber in care of L. B. Hargrave & Son, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 22 RICHARD W. NIXON,  
72-d.wilm\*

**Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington**  
**HENRY BURKHEIMER,**  
**WHOLESALE**  
**and Retail**


Dealer in

TOBACCO,  
SNUFF AND CIGARS,  
*Sign of the "Indian  
Chief," No. 6 Market  
Street,*

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

Cigars manufactured  
to order. All orders  
filled with dispatch.

nov. 5



39—33m.w.v

**A CARD.**  
THE Subscriber designs returning to this city, and occupy the corner office over Mr. Barry & Co., Princess Street, for the present. He will attend to collections here and assign other counties—State Administration, Guardian and other accounts, as Commissioner or Referee, &c. Other business in a small way. He is also Commissioner of North Carolina, for Florida.

**F. MURPHY.**  
Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 1. 2-dwit





General Olin is right. Unless the Government makes some provision for these starving blacks there must be serious trouble. Some employment must be given and some discipline introduced in their management or they will prove a curse to the country to which they have been a blessing. Congress has rendered them worthless and thriftless—it has made them an incubus upon the Southern States, and the interest, if not the very life, of the nation demands that some care be taken of them. They cannot support themselves and the Southern people cannot help them. Let Congress give up its idea of Southern reconstruction, by means of negro supremacy, as a proved failure—turn its attention to the welfare of the blacks and of

"Our people are aware that the Southern States are still virtually excluded from the Union; that political movements under the law of Congress are in progress for the purpose of ratifying the reconstruction

The cane crop of Eastern Florida is said to be excellent, and the syrup sells at from fifty to seventy cents a gallon.

"Yours, very truly,  
"WILLIAM D. KELLEY."

---

Portraits of Albert Sidney Johnson have  
just been engraved in Philadelphia.

BY MONONIA

Commodore William B. Hunter, for many years of our navy, and subsequently of the C. S. N., is a farmer in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.

pare with last year because it is usual, a  
because that administration was infinit  
better than the one that preceded it, a  
compares favorably with any that has p  
ceded it.

**Important Decision.**

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that deposits in a savings bank invested in United States bonds are subject to local taxation. The case in which the decision was made was that of the State of Connecticut against the Hartford Savings Society.

Prentice says the Radicals look only to the interests of the blacks. They have no whites in their eyes.

General Hancock was not, as has been alleged, a member of the court that con-